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Siemens Financial Services

Stability in Turbulent Times

Siemens Analyst Call, June 4, 2009

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Safe Harbour Statement

This document contains forward-looking statements and information – that is, statements related to future, not past, events. These statements may be identified by words such as “expects,” “looks forward to,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates,” “will,” “project” or words of similar meaning. Such statements are based on our current expectations and certain assumptions, and are, therefore, subject to certain risks and uncertainties. A variety of factors, many of which are beyond Siemens’ control, affect our operations, performance, business strategy and results and could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Siemens to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. For us, particular uncertainties arise, among others, from changes in general economic and business conditions (including margin developments in major business areas and recessionary trends); the possibility that customers will delay conversion of booked orders into revenue or that our pricing power will be diminished by continued adverse market developments, to a greater extent than we currently expect; the behavior of financial markets, including fluctuations in interest and exchange rates, commodity and equity prices, debt prices (credit spreads) and financial assets generally; continued volatility and further deterioration of the capital markets; the commercial credit environment and, in particular, additional uncertainties arising out of the subprime, financial market and liquidity crises; future financial performance of major industries that we serve, including, without limitation, the Sectors Industry, Energy and Healthcare; the challenges of integrating major acquisitions and implementing joint ventures and other significant portfolio measures; introduction of competing products or technologies by other companies; lack of acceptance of new products or services by customers targeted by Siemens; changes in business strategy; the outcome of pending investigations and legal proceedings, including corruption investigations to which we are currently subject and actions resulting from the findings of these investigations; the potential impact of such investigations and proceedings on our ongoing business including our relationships with governments and other customers; the potential impact of such matters on our financial statements; as well as various other factors. More detailed information about certain of these factors is contained throughout this report and in our other filings with the SEC, which are available on the Siemens website, www.siemens.com, and on the SEC’s website, www.sec.gov. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in the relevant forward-looking statement as expected, anticipated, intended, planned, believed, sought, estimated or projected. Siemens does not intend or assume any obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements in light of developments which differ from those anticipated.

Adjusted or organic growth rates of revenue and new orders; Return on equity, or ROE; Return on capital employed, or ROCE; Cash conversion rate, or CCR; Free cash flow; Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA (adjusted); and Net debt are or may be non-GAAP financial measures. These supplemental financial measures should not be viewed in isolation as alternatives to measures of our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows as presented in accordance with IFRS in our Consolidated Financial Statements. A definition of these supplemental financial measures, a reconciliation to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measures and information regarding the usefulness and limitations of these supplemental financial measures can be found on our Investor Relations website at www.siemens.com/nonGAAP.

Cross sector business SFS is active in financial services focusing on Siemens domains

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Sectors

Industry

- Drive technologies
- Industry automation
- Building technologies
- Mobility
- Lighting (OSRAM)
- Industry solutions

Energy

- Fossil power generation
- Renewable energy
- Oil & gas
- Energy service
- Power transmission
- Power distribution

Healthcare

- Imaging & IT
- Workflow & solutions
- Diagnostics

Cross-Sector business

Siemens IT Solutions and Services | **Siemens Financial Services**

Synergetic business model proven by continued success in extremely tough times for financial services

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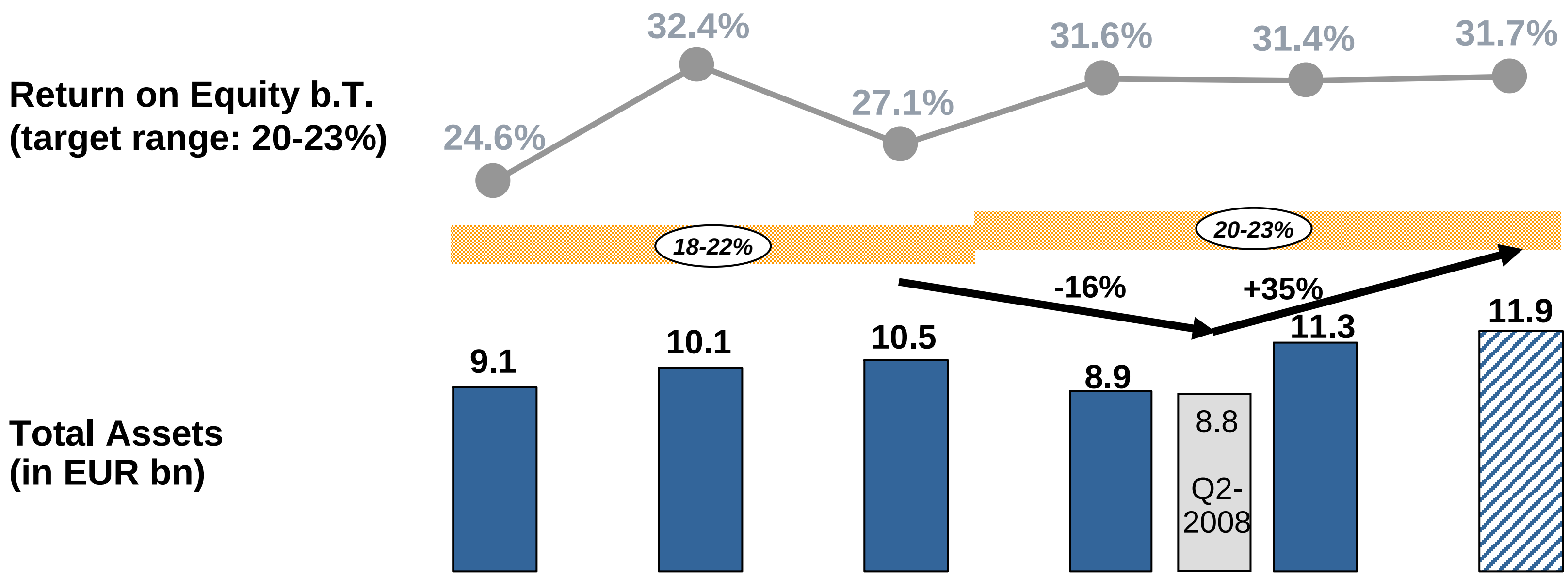

Key Data	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	H1 2009
IBIT (EUR mn)	250	319	307	329	286	183
Equity* (EUR mn)	1,015	983	1,131	1,041	1,113	1,192
Employees*	1,566	1,672	1,764	1,783	1,933	1,896

** end of period*

SFS strategy is based on three interdependent and indispensable pillars

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Value added for Siemens

2 Support Siemens sales (internal)

- Enhance Siemens sales via financing that fits the customer's needs

3 Financing solutions for third-party products (external)

- Size and diversification
- Contribution to earnings growth and financial flexibility
- Benchmarking and innovation

1 Managing Siemens' financial risks

- Manage financial risks according to banking standards
- Optimize profitability by right "make or buy" decisions
- Leverage purchasing power of Siemens group in financial services

Resilient capital business is further stabilized by fee businesses

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SFS Business Units				
	Capital Business	***Fee Business***		
Business Unit	**Commercial Finance**	**Equity & Project Finance**	**Insurance**	**Treasury & Investment Management**
Activities	Asset finance & leasing Vendor finance Structured finance Receivables financing Asset-based lending & trade payables financing	Venture capital Project and equity participations Project and export finance	Industrial insurance solutions Private finance solutions	Asset management Treasury solutions
Key Figures	Total assets: € 10.8 bn	Total assets equity investments: € 598 mn Project volume to be financed: € 45 bn	Max. transferred risk to the market: € 92 bn (Sept. 08)	Assets under management: € 14.8 bn Total treasury assets under management: € 61.6 bn

Financial data as of March 31, 2009

Focus on Siemens domains and balance between captive and external business support stability

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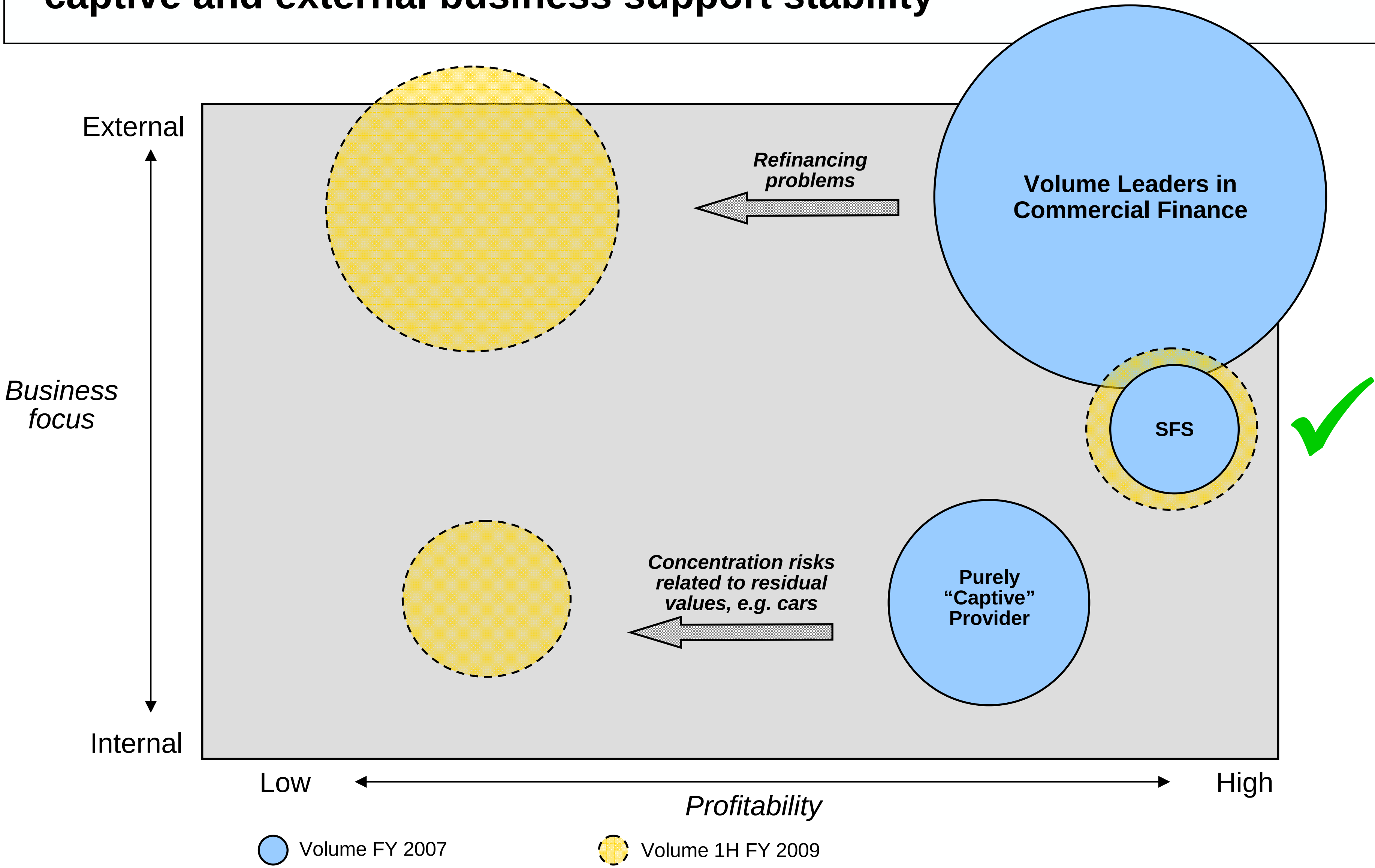

Being part of a leading industrial group offers significant competitive advantages

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Ability to generate high, stable and sustainable risk adjusted returns

1 Origination

- Privileged access to global Siemens deal flow and customers in the Sectors Industry, Energy and Healthcare
- Proprietary insights into pricing of credit & equity risks to select best opportunities
- Insider evaluation of technical and economic viability of projects and assets drawing on experience of specialists at Siemens Sectors

2 Funding

- Stable, diversified refinancing base (Siemens “AA-/A1” rating)
- Latest transactions executed with spreads at par with best banks

3 Operations

- Leverage Siemens best practices in optimization of operations of project companies and maintenance of equipment
- DNA of an industrial company (e.g. Processes, Business Excellence program top+, lower cost locactions)

4 Risk Management

- Deep proprietary knowledge of market trends, industries, secondary markets, assets and customers
- Overweight less cyclical infrastructure financings
- Expertise in used equipment markets and refurbishment
- Global diversification

We carefully prioritize the limited amount of funds which Siemens is willing to invest in financing activities

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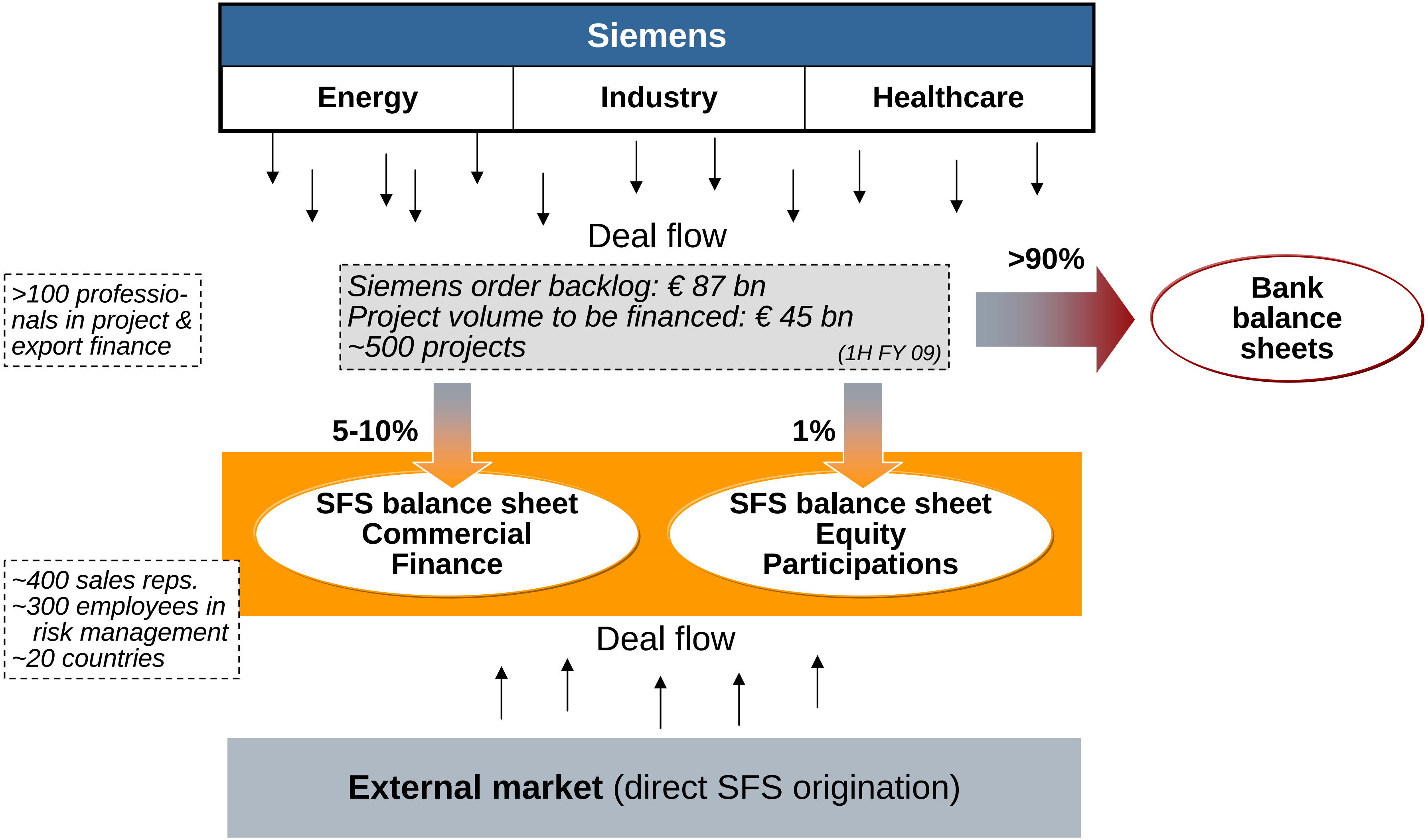

Strongly increased spread differential between Siemens and most of our customers compensates for credit risk

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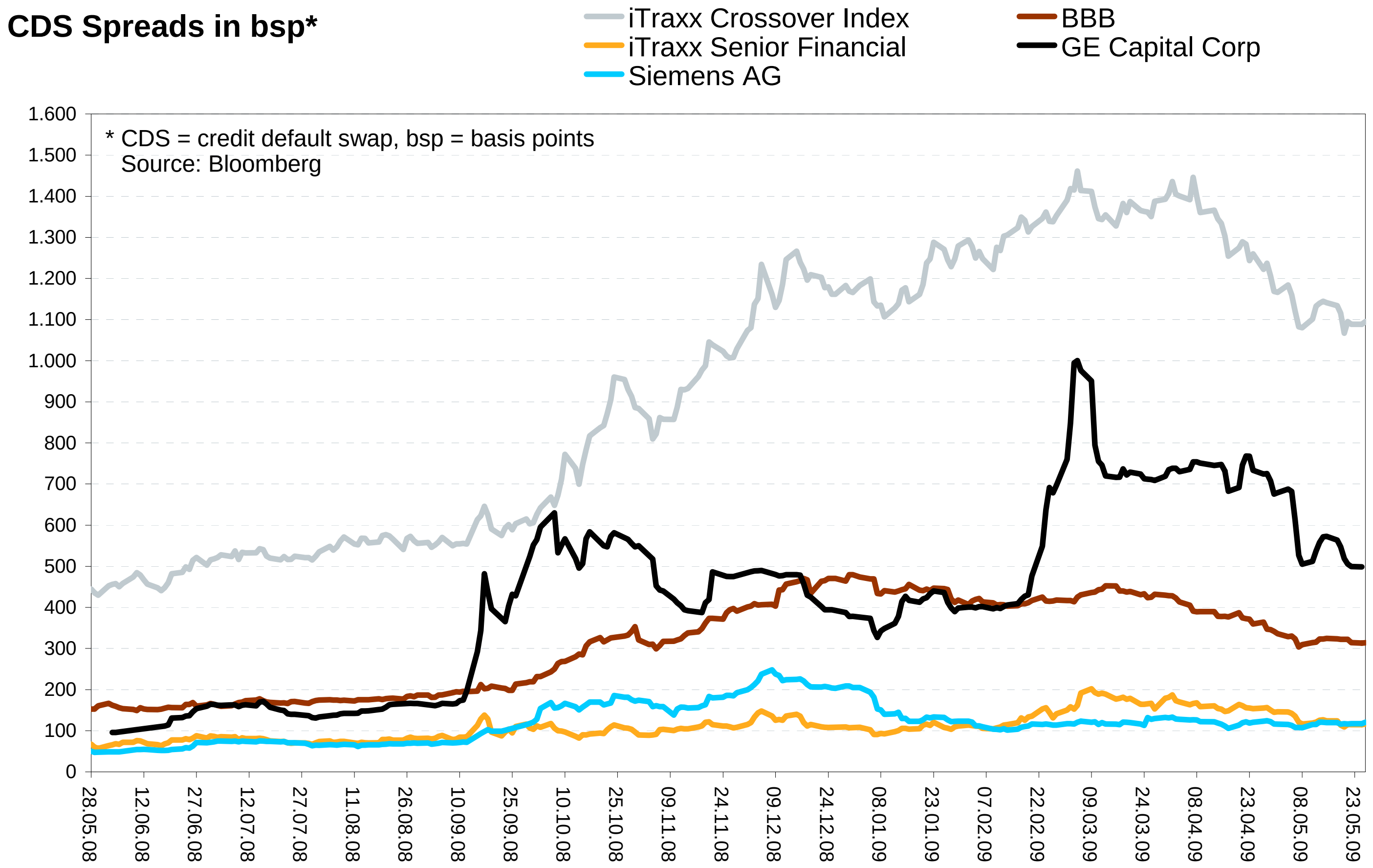

- Transfer price spreads over LIBOR / mid swaps for SFS adjusted on a monthly basis to reflect fully loaded cost (including new issuance premium and fees) of new Siemens bonds based on a sample of bank quotes

SFS has built a well balanced Commercial Finance portfolio

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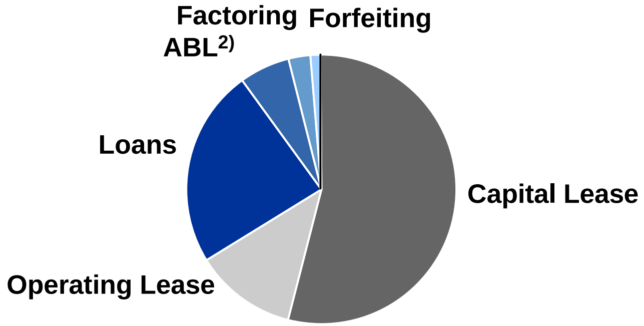
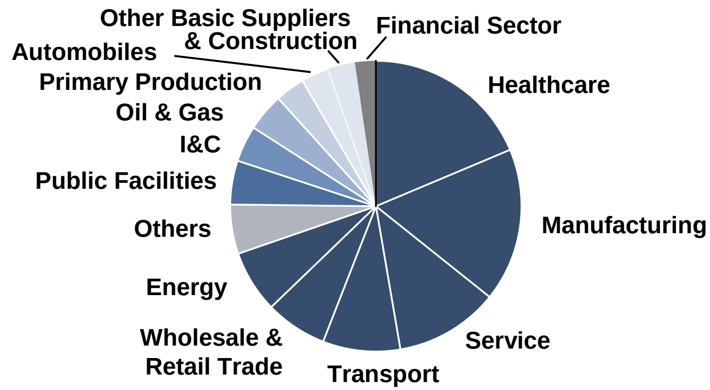
Credit Exposure[1)] by Product

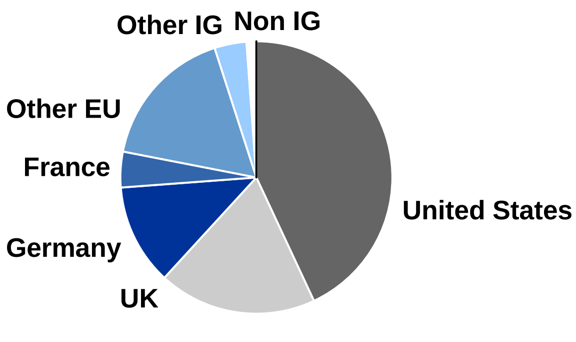


Credit Exposure[1)] by Industry



Credit Exposure[1)] by Country

IG = Investment Grade



Our Success Factors

- Secured lending: high share of collateralized receivables
- Diversified in industries with Siemens expertise
- Focus on investment grade countries

1) SFS Credit exposure as of March 31, 2009; Total Exposure of €10.2bn
2) ABL = Asset Based Lending

SFS Equity and Commercial Finance portfolio built on rigorous, proven investment criteria

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Equity Participations

- Financing of Greenfield infrastructure projects
- Project volumes range from about EUR 100 mn to more than EUR 1 bn
- Typically minority investments 10-40%
- Strong expertise in energy, transportation, healthcare, airports
- Entrepreneurial influence must be ensured (e.g. board representation)
- Early participation in project development
- Exit opportunity within 5 years
- Insure sovereign risk and use of ECA cover where this improves risk/return profile
- If Siemens is supplier/contractor strict “at arms length” principle is applied

Commercial Finance

- Exposure limits according to obligor, not transaction rating
- Unsecured positions only in exceptional cases
- Targeted tenor is 3-5 years; Tenor of 5 -10 years considered, occasional longer deals not excluded
- “Hold to maturity” investor – no credit trading
- Matched funding – no maturity mismatches
- At least 20% pre tax return on equity
- Spread needs to be at least as attractive as what we could achieve by investing in publicly traded debt instruments (such as bonds) at lower or equal risk
- If Siemens is supplier/contractor strict “at arms length” principle is applied

Equally important:
What is NOT part of our business model

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✘ **We do not boost short term profits and growth at the detriment of sustainable performance by:**

- Using excessive leverage in terms of tangible equity/earning assets
- Financing long term assets with short term funding
- Relying on credit insurance or structure credit on assets we do not feel comfortable with
- Selling credit insurance
- Taking concentration risks by aggressive residual value strategy
- Venturing into asset classes we have no expertise in
- Buying portfolios or companies with high goodwill in times of a bull market
- Taking on credit risks we cannot hold to maturity with the hope of finding a buyer at a later stage
- Running business models which rely on cyclical capital appreciation as opposed to long term, over the cycle value creation

✘ **We do not deploy capital in situations which do not satisfy our risk and return criteria to subsidize the business of Sectors**

✘ **We do not participate in auctions competing with traditional infrastructure funds which focus on mature projects**

✘ **We do not invest in: real estate, subprime mortgages, consumer lending, structured credit products put together by bulk sellers of credit**

Thank you!
We are happy to answer your questions

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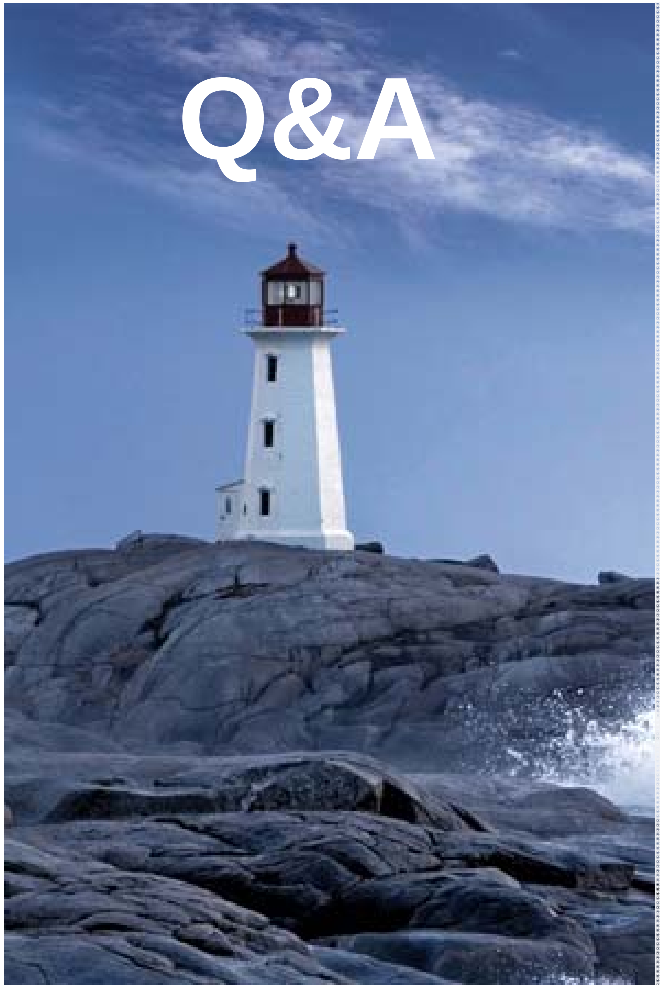

SFS value proposition:
Basis for stability in turbulent times

- We create value for our customers by combining financial and industrial expertise.
- Our solutions range from advisory to equity and debt financing enabling our customers to grow, and to improve their competitiveness.
- Leveraging our global footprint we provide financial solutions for infrastructure, equipment, technology and working capital.
- Our financial risk management solutions build on our expertise as both a provider and large purchaser of financial services.
- We are a reliable and efficient partner – answering the challenges of industry.

Siemens investor relations contact data

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Reconciliation and Definitions for Non-GAAP Measures (I)

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To supplement Siemens' Consolidated Financial Statements presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, or IFRS, Siemens presents the following financial measures:

- Adjusted or organic growth rates of Revenue and new orders;
- Return on equity, or ROE;
- Return on capital employed, or ROCE;
- Cash conversion rate, or CCR, and free cash flow;
- Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA (adjusted); and
- Net debt

These supplemental financial measures are or may be "non-GAAP financial measures," as defined in the rules of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. They exclude or include amounts that are included or excluded, as applicable, in the calculation of the most directly comparable financial measures calculated in accordance with IFRS, and their usefulness is therefore subject to limitations, which are described below under "Limitations on Usefulness of Non-GAAP Financial Measures." Accordingly, they should not be viewed in isolation as alter-natives to the most directly comparable financial measures calculated in accordance with IFRS, as identified in the following discussion, and they should be considered in conjunction with Siemens' Consolidated Financial Statements presented in accordance with IFRS and the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Siemens' most recent annual Consolidated Financial Statements at any given time (the "Annual Financial Statements") can be found in the most recent Annual Report of Siemens (the "Annual Report"), which can be accessed at www.siemens.com/annual-report. Siemens' most recent interim Consolidated Financial Statements (the "Interim Financial Statements") at any given time can be found at www.siemens.com/investors under the heading "Publications" – "Financial Publications" – "Financial Statements" or in the most recent Quarterly Report of Siemens (the "Quarterly Reports"), which can be accessed at www.siemens.com/quarterly-reports.

In addition, in considering these supplemental financial measures, investors should bear in mind that other companies that report similarly titled financial measures may calculate them differently. Accordingly, investors should exercise appropriate caution in comparing these supplemental financial measures to similarly titled financial measures reported by other companies.

Definitions, most directly comparable IFRS financial measures and usefulness of Siemens' supplemental financial measures

Siemens' supplemental financial measures focus on growth, capital efficiency, cash generation, and optimization of Siemens' capital structure and therefore are included within Siemens' Fit42010 strategic program. The following discussion provides definitions of these supplemental financial measures, the most directly comparable IFRS financial measures and information regarding the usefulness of these supplemental financial measures.

Reconciliation and Definitions for Non-GAAP Measures (II)

SIEMENS

Adjusted or organic growth rates of Revenue and orders
In its financial reports, Siemens presents, on a worldwide basis and for its Sectors and Cross-Sector Businesses, the percentage change from period to period in Revenue as adjusted for currency translation effects and portfolio effects, i.e., the effects of acquisitions and dispositions. These adjusted percentage changes are called adjusted or organic rates of growth in Revenue. The IFRS financial measure most directly comparable to adjusted or organic growth rates of Revenue is the growth rate of Revenue calculated based on the Revenue figure as presented in the Consolidated Income Statement. Siemens believes that meaningful analysis of trends in Revenue from one period to the next requires an understanding of the quantitative impact of these effects, and accordingly Siemens management considers adjusted or organic rates of growth in Revenue in its management of Siemens' business. For this reason, Siemens believes that investors' ability to assess Siemens' overall performance may be improved by disclosure of this information.

Under Siemens' policy for the recognition of new orders, Siemens generally recognizes a new order when it enters into a contract that it considers "effective and binding" based on its review of a number of different criteria. In general, if a contract is considered effective and binding, Siemens recognizes the total contract value as promptly as practicable. There is no standard system for compiling new order information among companies in our fields of activities. Accordingly, Siemens' new order totals may not be comparable with new order totals reported by other companies. Contract value is the agreed price or fee of the irrevocable portion of the contract to deliver goods and/or render services. New orders is not required or defined by IFRS. Furthermore, Siemens' new order totals are not audited; however Siemens does subject its new orders to internal documentation and review requirements.

Return on equity, or ROE
In contrast, and in line with common practice in financial services, the profitability measure for Siemens Financial Services (SFS) is return on equity, or ROE. Siemens defines ROE as annualized Income before income taxes

of SFS divided by the average allocated equity for SFS. The allocated equity for SFS is determined and influenced by the size and quality of its portfolio of commercial finance assets (primarily leases) and equity investments. This allocation is designed to cover the risks of the underlying business and is in line with common credit risk management standards in banking. The actual risk portfolio of the SFS portfolio is evaluated and controlled monthly and is reflected in the quarterly (commercial finance) and annual (equity investments) adjustments of allocated equity. Annualized income before income taxes of SFS for any quarter is calculated as Income before income taxes multiplied by four.

Return on equity is reported only for the segment SFS. Because Siemens management uses ROE as a supplement to Siemens' Consolidated Financial Statements in evaluating the business performance of SFS, Siemens believes that investors' ability to assess Siemens' overall performance may be improved by disclosure of this information.

Reconciliation and Definitions for Non-GAAP Measures (III)

SIEMENS

Return on Capital Employed, or ROCE
Return on capital employed, or ROCE is Siemens' measure of capital efficiency. Siemens uses this financial performance ratio in order to assess its income generation from the point of view of its shareholders and creditors, who provide Siemens with equity and debt. ROCE is used as a measure of how capital invested in the Company or the Sectors yields competitive returns. Achievement of predetermined targets relating to ROCE is one of the factors taken into account in determining the amount of performance-based or variable compensation received by Siemens management.

Because Siemens management uses ROCE as a supplement to Siemens' Consolidated Financial Statements in evaluating Siemens' business performance, Siemens believes that investors' ability to assess Siemens' overall performance may be improved by disclosure of this information.

ROCE on a Siemens group level
Siemens defines ROCE as Net income (before interest) divided by average capital employed, or CE.

Net income (before interest), the numerator in the ROCE calculation, is defined as Net income excluding Other interest income (expense), net and excluding taxes on Other interest income (expense), net. Taxes on Other interest (expense), net are calculated in a simplified form by applying the current tax rate, which can be derived from the Consolidated Statements of Income, to Other interest income (expense), net.

Capital employed, the denominator in the ROCE calculation, is defined as Total equity plus Long-term debt plus Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt minus Cash and cash equivalents. Each of the components of capital employed appears on the face of the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

ROCE on a Siemens group level, on a continuing operations basis
Siemens also presents ROCE on a continuing operations basis. For this purpose, the numerator is Income from continuing operations and the denominator is capital employed, less Assets classified as held for disposal presented as discontinued operations net of Liabilities associated with assets held for disposal presented as discontinued operations.

ROCE on a Sector level
For the Sectors, ROCE is defined as Profit divided by average Assets. Profit for each Sector is defined as earnings before financing interest, certain pension costs and income taxes; certain items not considered performance-indicative by management may be excluded. Assets for each Sector are defined as Total assets less intragroup financing receivables and investments, less income tax assets, less non-interest-bearing liabilities/provisions other than tax liabilities.

Reconciliation and Definitions for Non-GAAP Measures (IV)

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Cash conversion rate and free cash flow

Cash conversion rate, or CCR is a operational performance measure, which shows us how much of our income we are converting to free cash flow. Siemens defines cash conversion rate as free cash flow divided by Net income. Cash conversion rate is reported on a regular basis to Siemens management.

Siemens defines free cash flow as Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities less Additions to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. The IFRS financial measure most directly comparable to free cash flow is Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities.

Free cash flow is a cash measure that is not impacted by cash flows related to portfolio activities, and it is therefore less volatile than the total of Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities and Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities. For this reason, free cash flow is reported on a regular basis to Siemens management and used by management to assess and manage cash generation among the various reportable segments of Siemens and for the worldwide Siemens group. Achievement of predetermined targets relating to free cash flow generation is one of the factors taken into account in determining the amount of performance-based or variable compensation received by Siemens management, both at the level of the worldwide Siemens group and at the level of individual reportable segments. For these reasons, Siemens believes that investors' ability to assess Siemens' overall performance may be improved by disclosure of this information.

EBITDA (adjusted)

Siemens defines EBITDA (adjusted) as EBIT (adjusted) before amortization (which is in turn defined as Amortization and impairments of intangible assets other than goodwill) and Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment and goodwill. Siemens defines EBIT (adjusted) as Income from continuing operations before income taxes less Financial income (expense), net and Income (loss) from investments accounted for using the equity method, net. Each of these components of EBIT (adjusted) appears on the face of the Consolidated Financial Statements presented in accordance with IFRS. Each of the additional components of EBITDA (adjusted) appears in the Consolidated Financial Statements or the MD&A thereto. The IFRS financial measure most directly comparable to EBIT (adjusted) and EBITDA (adjusted) is Income from continuing operations before income taxes.

EBITDA (adjusted) is part of a capital structure measure which is calculated as the ratio of adjusted industrial net debt to EBITDA (adjusted). Adjusted industrial net debt is defined as net debt (see below) less (1) SFS debt excluding SFS internally purchased receivables, less (2) 50% of the nominal amount of our hybrid bond; plus (3) the funded status of pension benefits; plus (4) the funded status of other post-employment benefits; and plus (5) credit guarantees. Further information concerning adjusted industrial net debt can be found in the Annual Report under the heading "Management's discussion and analysis – Liquidity and capital resources – Capital structure." Siemens management uses this measure to manage its debt-equity ratio with the goal of ensuring both unrestricted access to debt financing instruments in the capital markets and its ability to meet scheduled debt service obligations.

Further EBIT (adjusted) and EBITDA (adjusted) are also broadly used by analysts, rating agencies and investors for performance assessment, and Siemens therefore believes that investors' ability to assess Siemens' overall performance may be improved by disclosure of this information.

Reconciliation and Definitions for Non-GAAP Measures (V)

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Net debt
Siemens defines net debt as total debt less total liquidity. Total debt is defined as Short-term debt plus current maturities of long-term debt plus long-term debt. Total liquidity is defined as Cash and cash equivalents plus current Available-for-sale financial assets. Each of these components appears in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The IFRS financial measure most directly comparable to net debt is total debt as reported in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Siemens management reviews net debt regularly as part of its management of Siemens' overall liquidity, financial flexibility, capital structure and leverage. Furthermore, certain debt rating agencies, creditors and credit analysts monitor Siemens' net debt as part of their assessments of Siemens' business. For these reasons, Siemens believes that investors' ability to assess Siemens' overall performance may be improved by disclosure of this information.

Limitations Associated with Siemens' Supplemental Financial Measures
The supplemental financial measures reported by Siemens may be subject to limitations as analytical tools.
In particular:

- With respect to adjusted or organic percentage change in Revenue and new orders: These measures are not adjusted for other effects, such as increases or decreases in prices or quantity/volume.
- With respect to return on equity, or ROE: This measure is not adjusted for special items, such as the disposition of equity investments (allocated to SFS) or impairments, and therefore it has been volatile over prior year periods. In addition, the use of this measure is inherently limited by the fact that it is a ratio.
- With respect to return on capital employed, or ROCE: The use of this measure is inherently limited by the fact that it is a ratio.
- With respect to cash conversion rate and free cash flow: In addition to capital expenditures needed to maintain or grow its business, Siemens requires cash for a wide variety of non-discretionary expenditures, such as interest and principal payments on outstanding debt, dividend payments or other operating expenses. Free cash flow therefore should not be viewed as a measure of cash generated by operations that is available exclusively for discretionary expenditures. In addition, the use of cash conversion rate is inherently limited by the fact that it is a ratio.
- With respect to EBIT (adjusted) and EBITDA (adjusted): Financial income and taxes are significant cash expenses that may reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to shareholders or reinvestment in the business. EBIT (adjusted) does not reflect these expenses. Items such as depreciation and amortization, while not directly affecting Siemens' cash position, represent the loss in value of assets over time. The expense associated with, and accordingly the full economic effect of this loss in value are not reflected in EBITDA (adjusted).
- With respect to net debt: Siemens typically needs a considerable portion of its cash, cash equivalents and available-for-sale financial assets at any given time for purposes other than debt reduction. The deduction of these items from total debt in the calculation of net debt therefore should not be understood to mean that these items are available exclusively for debt reduction at any given time.

Reconciliation and Definitions for Non-GAAP Measures (VI)

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Compensation for Limitations Associated with Siemens' Supplemental Financial Measure

Siemens provides a quantitative reconciliation of each supplemental financial measure to the most directly comparable IFRS financial measure either in this document, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements or in the Annual Reports and Quarterly Reports under the heading "Management's discussion and analysis," and Siemens encourages investors to review those reconciliations carefully.